

UNANYAN, Yu.M. [deceased]; SOIN, S.G.

Reproduction and development of the White Sea smelt. *Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv.* 18 no.4:25-37 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra ikhtiologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

SOIN, S.G.

Reproduction and development of the grayling *Thymallus baicalensis*
baicalensis Wybowski. *Zool. zhurn.* 42 no.12 p.1817-1840 '43
(MIRA 1943)

1. Chair of Ichthyology, the State University of Moscow.

SOIN, S.G.

Adaptive characteristics of the structure and development of fish
roe and embryos contributing to the improvement of respiration.
Vest. Mosk.un.Ser.6: Biol., pochv. 19 no.1:9-31 Ja-F '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra ikhtiologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

SOIN, S.G.

Annual scientific report conference of the Department of Biology
and soil Science. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6; Biol., pochv. 19
no. 3:79 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

SOIN, S.G.; UNANYAN, Yu.M. [deceased]

Characteristics of the structure and the adaptive role of the
secondary egg membranes of true smelts (Osmeridae). Dokl.
AN SSSR 154 no.5:1238-1239 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком A.N. Belozerskim.

SOIN, Yu.S., inzhener

Dissertation on the subject "Studying ways for the technical
redesign of small peat briquette plants." Torf.prom.32 no.6:
29-31 '55. (MIRA 8:12)
(Peat industry)

FAYERMAN, I. S.; BONGARD, E. M.; ZHALNINA, L. V.; SHAPKINA, T. G.;
SOINA, A. Ya. (Gor'kiy i Volgograd)

Some characteristics of the clinical course of acute mercaptophos
intoxication. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.12:45-47 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Gor'kovskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profbolezney, Volgogradskaya
bol'nitsa No. 13.

(MERCAPTOPHOS—TOXICOLOGY) (POISONING)

FILATOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; BRYZGALOV, V.A., prof., doktor
sel'khoz. nauk, retsenzent; SOINA, L.S., retsenzent;
DAGAYEVA, T.S., red.; KOVALENKO, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the young vegetable grower] Spravochnik mo-
lodogo ovoshchoveda; posobie dlia uchashchikhsia sel'skoi
srednei shkoly. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1963. 310 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Prepodavatel' sredney shkoly No.1. goroda Ozery
Moskovskoy oblasti (for Soina).
(Vegetable gardening)

9.2572

25951

S/141/61/004/001/011/022
E033/E435AUTHORS: Gershenzon, Ye.M., D'yakov, Yu.Ye., Scina, N.V.,
Smirnova, L.A. and Etkin, V.S.TITLE: Widening the passband of parametric amplifiers with the
help of coupled circuitsPERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika,
1961, Vol.4, No.1, pp.121-125

TEXT: The relatively narrow frequency passband of tuned parametric amplifiers is not a fundamental deficiency and can be overcome by the use of coupled tuned circuits. This article investigates the possibility of widening the passband by two coupled circuits. The amplifier is represented as two identical coupled circuits tuned to the same frequency ω_0 , but the capacity of one circuit is varied at a frequency $\omega_H = 2\omega_0$. The differential equations for such a driven oscillatory circuit may be written as

$$\frac{d^2q_1}{dt^2} + 2h \frac{dq_1}{dt} q_1 \omega_0^2 [1 + m \cos \omega_H t] + \eta \frac{d^2q_2}{dt^2} = e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}; \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d^2q_2}{dt^2} + 2h \frac{dq_2}{dt} + q_2 \omega_0^2 + \eta \frac{d^2q_1}{dt^2} = 0;$$

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Widening the passband ...

where $\eta = M/L$ - the coupling coefficient; $2h = R/L$; $\omega_0^2 = 1/LC_0$; L , R being the self-inductance and resistance of each circuit, M the mutual inductance, C_0 the constant capacity of the tuned circuit. The variable capacity C_1 is related to C_0 by $C_1^{-1} = C_0^{-1}(1 + \kappa \cos \omega_H t)$. The solution depends on the degree of coupling. It is shown that: 1) if the coupling is less than, or equal to, critical ($\kappa = \eta Q \leq 1$) then the amplifier is excited only at the frequency $\omega_H/2$ and the critical modulation depth increases $(1 + \kappa^2)$ times in comparison with a single tuned circuit; 2) if the coupling is greater than critical ($\kappa = \eta Q > 1$) then the amplifier is excited at three frequencies: $\omega_1 = \omega_H/2$, ω_2 and ω_3 which correspond to detuning $\alpha_1 = \pm \sqrt{\kappa^2 - 1}/Q$ (ω_2 and ω_3 are approximately the same as for the frequencies of the normal oscillatory system). As far as the passband widening is concerned only the first case, when $\kappa \leq 1$, is of interest (since with coupling greater than critical, the frequency response curve is double humped with a deep drop in the middle). The gain k and the passband $\Delta f/f$ are found next.

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$$k = \frac{Q^2}{Q_{\text{ext}}^2 n^2} \frac{1}{(1 + \kappa^2)^2}$$

(8)

where $Q_{\text{ext}} = 1/Z\omega_0 C_0$; $n = 1 - m^2/m_{\text{cr}}^2$
 Z is the wave impedance of the supply line to the amplifier;
 m_{cr} is the critical modulation. For $n \ll 1$, the passband equals

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} \approx \frac{n}{Q} \frac{1 + \kappa^2}{1 - \kappa^2}$$

(9)

and hence

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} \sqrt{k} = \frac{1}{Q_{\text{ext}}} \frac{1}{1 - \kappa^2}$$

(10)

If $\kappa \ll 1$, reduction in the gain is accompanied by increase in the passband and the product $(\Delta f/f) \sqrt{k}$ can be significantly greater than for a single circuit. The phase change introduced into the

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signal is given by

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = - \frac{\alpha_1 Q}{n} \frac{1 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2} \quad (12)$$

where $\alpha_1 = 1 - (\omega^2/\omega_0^2)$. The frequency response curves are illustrated. The theoretical results were confirmed on an experimental model at 4.5 Mc/s frequency. For the single-circuit amplifier, the passband was 50 kc/s and the gain 20 dB; for the coupled circuit case, the passband was 150 Mc/s. Thus $(\Delta f/f)\sqrt{k}$ was increased from 1/9 to 1/3. The use of coupled circuits leads to a similar widening at uhf, e.g. for a single circuit amplifier with $k = 20$ dB, bandwidth = 15 Mc/s; for a double circuit amplifier with $k = 20$ dB, the bandwidth is 45 to 50 Mc/s. There are 3 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English language publications read as follows: H.Heffner, G.Wade, J.Appl.Phys., 29, 1262 (1958); H.Heffner, K.Kotzebue, Proc.IRE, 46, 1301 (1958); G.F.Herrmann, M.Uenohara, A.Uhlir, Proc.IRE, 46, 1301 (1958).

Card 4/5

25951

S/141/61/004/001/011/022
E033/E435

Widening the passband ...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I.Lenina
(Moscow Pedagogical Institute imeni V.I.Lenin)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1960

Card 5/5

SOINA, N.V.

Studying the oscillations in a system of two coupled circuits,
one of which has a variable capacitance. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; radiofiz. 5 no.2:411-413 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni
Lenina. (Electric circuits) (Oscillations)

SMIRNOVA, L.A.; SOINA, N.V.

Frequency characteristics of a system of two coupled stages, one of
which contains a variable capacitance. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
radiotekh. 6 no.3:301-302 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy eksperimental'noy fiziki Moskovskogo
pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni Lenina.
(Parametric amplifiers)

ETKIN, Valentin Semenovich; GERSHENZON, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich.
Prinimali uchastiye LAVUT, A.P.; LYUBIMOVA, T.F.; SOINA,
N.V.; KHOTUNTSEV, Yu.L.; ROZHKOVA, G.I.; KARNOVA, Ye.S.;
STRUKOV, I.A.; VYSTAVKIN, A.N., retsenzent; ARONOV, V.L.,
retsenzent; MASHAROVA, V.G., red.

[Superhigh-frequency parametric systems using semiconductor
diodes] Parametricheskie sistemy SVCh na poluprovodnikovykh
diodakh. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1964. 351 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

СУШКОВ, В.А. (Moskva) 1958. Мех. и гор. дел. № 3816-162 № 1787

Length of testing for creep and the stress-rupture strength
of metals and alloys. Trans. AN USSR Acad. of Sci. 1958, No. 3816-162
(M. RA 1787)

L 27417-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6009951

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/012/V046/V046

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, N. F.; Galkin, M. F.; Sointsev, Yu. P.

40
B

18

TITLE: Development of programmed electrical operating conditions for the smelting of steel in an arc furnace in connection with automation of the process

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12V347

14

REF SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 44, 1965, 64-67

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel industry, arc furnace, smelting furnace, computer programming, computer/VU-5086 computer

ABSTRACT: A technique is presented for formulating a computer program based on the electrical operating conditions corresponding to the most economical conversion of 1 ton of steel. On the basis of the characteristics of 400 smeltings of various steel types in a furnace of 3-ton nominal capacity, the correlation dependences of the furnace operation characteristics--the specific smelting period τ and the specific electrical power consumption W --on the mean active power P were found in the form

$$\tau = A_1 + B_1 P + C_1 P^2$$

$$W = A_2 + B_2 P + C_2 P^2$$

where A_1 , B_1 , C_1 , A_2 , B_2 , and C_2 are the coefficients of the regression equation.

Calculations of the most economical power permit values to be determined for the duration and mean active power for particular stages of the smelting period:

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UDC: 669.187:621.365.2

L 27417-66

ACC NR: AR6009951

1) $t_1 = 8$ min, $P_1 = 1360$ kw; 2) $t_2 = 40$ min, $P_2 = 1750$ kw; 3) $t_3 = 15$ min, $P_3 = 1500$ kw. The calculated values can be specified as program data for the computer VU-5086. It is found that, for oxidized carbon content of 0.30--0.50% and more, the economical power is independent (with sufficient accuracy) of the oxidized carbon content. 5 figures, 1 table. (Iz RZh Elektrotekhn.) (Translation of abstract)

SUB CODE: 11, 09

Card 2/2 *Do*

DIOSI, P.; SIMIONESCU, V.; HENTZIU, V.; LAZAR, L.; SOIU, J.; COMPANETZ, V.;
RUSU, G.

A water-borne epidemic of *Shigella boydii* dysentery in the Barsa Region
(Burzenland). J. hyg. epidem., Praha 5 no.1:93-96 '61.

(DYSENTERY BACILLARY epidemiol)

SUZINOV, V. A.

292 Rukovodstvo Dlya Sel'skogo Elektromontera Per. So 2-Go Pererabt. Izd. Kiev.,
Gossekhizdat USSR, 1954. 400 S. S Ill 23 SM (Uchebniki I Ucheb. Psobia
Dlya Pochetevki C-kh Kadrov Massovci Kvalifikatsii 25.000 EKZ 8r. Vper.
Bibliogr: S. 392. Na Ukr. Yaz. (54-54800)

621.3.001.72(-22) t (016.3)

SC: Enizhnaya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

SOJA, Jozef, mgr inz.

Method of coal mining with applied dry blasted packing.
Wiadom gorn 15 no.12:380-387 D '64.

SOJAK, F.

Immanuel Kant and natural sciences; two-hundredth anniversary of Kant's cosmogony.
p. 278

Vol. 60, no. 4, 1955
SEORNIK
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4, April 1956

S/269/63/000/001/004/032
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Soják, František

TITLE: Work with a self-made sextant

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 1, 1963, 8,
abstract 1.51.71. ("Riše hvězd", 1962, v. 43, no. 5, 86 - 89,
Czech)

TEXT: The author describes in detail the manufacturing, in amateur way,
of a sextant out of veneer and celluloid with a limb divided with an accuracy
up to 0.1° . The sextant radius is 125 mm. It is possible to measure with this
sextant not only angular altitude and azimuth, but also relative angular dis-
tances between luminaries.

I. A.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SOJAK, Jiri

Notes on our spurge in the eastern Carpathian Mountains.
Biologia 15 no.12:920-925 '60. (EEAI 10:8)

1. Ceskoslovenska botanicka spolecnost, Praha.
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--EUPHORBIA)

SOJAK, L.; HYBL, C.

Molecular sieves in gas chromatography. Ropá a uhlí 7 no. 1:26-
29 Ja '65.

1. Research Institute of Petroleum and Hydrocarbon Gases of the
Slovenská Národná Rada, Bratislava.

SOJAK, L.; MASARYK, S.; GALEY, K.; MOZOLA, A.

Separation of the cracking products of higher linear n-alkanes
by gas chromatography with programmed temperature. Rop a uhlie
5 no.7:195-201 J1'63.

1. Slovnaft, n.p., Vyzkumny ustav pre ropu a uhlovodikove plyny,
Bratislava.

SOJAK, L.; GREGORIK, M.; KURCOVA, J.

Separating light petrols by gas chromatography. Ropa i uhlie
5 no.10:289-293 O '63.

1. Slovnaft, n.p., Vyskumny ustav pre ropu a uhlovodikove plyny,
Bratislava.

SOJAK, L.; SKALAK, P.

Chromatographic separation of dehydrogenation products
of C₅ hydrocarbon mixtures. Ropa a uhlie 6 no. 4:
111-112 Ap '64.

1. Slovnaft National Enterprise, Research Institute of
Crude Oil and Hydrocarbon Gases, Bratislava.

SOJAT, J.

Tumors of the male urethra with special reference to a case of a fibro-
angiomatous tumor. Our modification of primary urethroplasty. Acta
chir. Jugosl. 9 no.2:140-148 '62.

1. Kirurski odjel Opce bolnice u Banja Luci (Sef dr J. Sojat).
(PENIS neopl)

SOJAT, J.; KRSTULOVIC, B.

On rare primary malignant tumors of the gallbladder. Acta
chir. Jugosl. 11 no.1:49-57 0 '64.

1. Kirurski odjel Opce bolnice Dr. J. Kaifes u Zagrebu (Sef
prim. dr Z. Seiwerth) i Zavod za patologiju i patolosku
anatomiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik prof.
dr A. Zimolo).

BENINI, Nevenka, inz.; SOJAT, Zdenka

Determination of chromium, manganese, and phosphorus
in ferrosilicon by means of a single weighing. Kem ind
13 no. 2: 77-78 F '64.

1. "Elektrobošna", Jajce.

SOJCEK, Karol, inz.

Chemical control of mazut heating. Energetika Cz 14 no.12:
608-610 D '64.

1. Slovnaft National Enterprise, Bratislava.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651920010-6

SOJCEK, Karol, inz.

Feed water demineralization, Energetika 12 no.1:38-40 Ja '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651920010-6"

SOJCEK, Karol, inz.

Operation of high-pressure boilers with mazut fueling.
Energetika Cz 13 no.7:355-358 J1 '63.

1. Slovnaft, n.p., Bratislava.

SOJCEK, Karol

Heating steam boilers with mazut. Ropa a uhlie 6 no. 6:
181-182 Je '64.

1. Slovnaft National Enterprise.

SOMČEK, Karol, Štev.

Dew point of natural condensation gases. Margolin 14. no.78
323-329 J1'64

1. Slovnaft National enterprise, Bratislava.

SOJDR, Jan

Textbooks for secondary industrial schools for chemistry. Chem
prum 13 no.10:542-543 0 '63.

1. Prumyslova skola chemicka, Gottwaldov.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 3
March 1954
Chemistry -
Physical.

3080* Simplified Method of Using Electrode of Second
Kind. (Polish.) W. Tomassi, W. Jodziewicz, W. Sojecki, and
M. Horoszewicz. *Przemysl Chemiczny*, v. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1953,
p. 560-564.
For measuring electrode potential with accuracy not exceeding
concentrations not lower than 0.001 N. 7 ref.

SOJECKI, W.

21 21 6

Potentiometric investigation of cobalt-thorium catalysts
for Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. I. Wojciech Sojecki (Po-
litech., Warsaw). ~~Zeszyty Nauk. Politech. Warsaw.~~
Chem. No. 2, 71-9(1957)(English summary). Powder
electrodes (cf. Tomassi, C.A. 48, 5003i) made of Co-Th
were examd. potentiometrically in relation to a calomel
electrode. The highest e.m.f.s. were usually found for
most active catalysts. J. Stecki

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J. Stecki *J. Sojecki*

SOJECKI, WOJCIECH

POLAND/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics, Combustion,
Explosions, Topochemistry, Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 20717

Author : Wojciech Sojecki.

Inst : Warsaw Polytechnical Institute.

Title : Potentiometrical Study of Cobalt-Thorium Contacts at
Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis.

Orig Pub : Zesz. nauk. Politechn. warsz., 1957, No 30, 71-79

Abstract : A series of Co - Th contacts as well as of their carriers
was studied by the potentiometrical method described ear-
lier (RZhKhim, 1954, 42741; 1956, 438). Potential magni-
tudes of corresponding electrode powders characteristic of
the studied contacts were obtained.

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SGJIC, Stanko R.

Printed materials as a category of letter mail. PTT Zajed 5
no.2:2-4 Mr-Ap '63.

SOJIC, Stanko

New regulations on postal services. Pt. 3. PTT Zajed 6 no. 4:
24-20 Jl-Ag '64.

SOPIC, Stanko

New regulations on postal services. PTT Zajed o no. 5/6:12-19
S-D '64.

23534

21.5200

Z/037/61/000/004/002/004
E024/E409AUTHOR: Sojka, B.TITLE: Sensitive Amplitude Analyser With Constant Relative
Channel WidthPERIODICAL: Ceskoslovensky casopis pro fysiku, 1961, No.4, pp.307-313

TEXT: Using a scintillation counter, a γ -spectrum can, in principle, be measured by two different methods: either with constant absolute channel width or with constant relative channel width. The two methods do not lead to identical results. The method of constant relative channel width appears to be somewhat more advantageous. In this method, the channel width ΔV is readjusted for each discriminator voltage setting V , so that $\Delta V/V = \text{const.}$ Advantages of reduced cost, reduced distortion and increased stability can be gained by constructing such an instrument without an amplifier stage. The apparatus described in the present paper consists of the following parts: the scintillation counter is followed by an attenuator and a single-channel sensitive analyser; the system is completed by a scaler and an HT supply for the counter. The pulses arriving from the detector are always larger than the fixed level of the discriminator. The amplitude

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is, therefore, measured by the setting of the attenuator, which is a highly stable passive quadrupole, Tesla 12XU023. Its frequency response is 0 to 2 Mc/sec and the attenuation is adjustable in steps of 0.01 Nep from zero to 15.21 Nep. The terminal resistance of the attenuator is 150 ohms. The scintillation counter is NaI(Tl), 1.5 x 2 in. The photomultiplier is type EMI 6097B. The discriminator uses circuits described in Ref.3 (Simhi, M., Birk, M.: RSI 29 (1958), No.9, 766), Ref.4 (Kandiah, K.: Proc. Inst. Elect. Eng. 101 (1954), (2), 239) and Ref.5 (Barabaschi, S., Cottini, C., Gatti, E.: Nuovo cimento 2 (1955), 1042). For each setting of the attenuator, the number of pulses is counted during a fixed time-interval. The number of counts is a function of the attenuation b . The unknown energy ϵ is found from the relation

$$\epsilon = K(\exp b - 1) + \epsilon_1$$

where

$$K = \frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1}{\exp b_1 - 1}$$

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Sensitive Amplitude ...

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ϵ_2 and ϵ_1 are known (calibration) energies, b_1 is the attenuation between them, b is the attenuation between ϵ and ϵ_1 . Though the system can be used with $V = \text{const}$ (constant absolute channel width), it gives better results if used in the manner described above, i.e. $\Delta V/V = \text{const}$. The spectrum of Cs^{137} was measured with the instrument and the result was better than that reported in Ref. 2 (Tove, P.A.: Nuclear instruments 2 (1958), 1). The stability of the instrument is better than $(0.5 \times 10^{-2}) / 2$ hours. There are 8 figures and 5 references: all non-Soviet-bloc. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: Björn Aström: Nuclear instruments 1 (1957), 143; Tove, P.A.: Nuclear instruments 2 (1958), 1; Simhi, M., Birk M.: RSI 29 (1958), No. 9, 766; Kandiah, K.: Proc. Inst. Elec. Eng. 101 (1954), (2), 239.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
(Institute of Nuclear Research, ČSAV, Prague)

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1960

Card 3/3

SOJKA, Bohumil

Fast amplitude discriminator with tunnel diodes. Jaderná energie
10 no.7:259-261 Jl'64

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Rez.

GRZESIUK, Stanislaw; SOJKA, Eugeniusz

Studies on the physiology of maturing small field bean seeds (*Vicia faba* L. SSP. *minor*). Rocznik nauk roln. 83 no.4:735-770 '61.

1. Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Olsztyn, Katedra Fizjologii Roslin.

GZHESYUK, S. [Grzesiuk, S.]; MEZHVINSKAYA, T. [Mierzwinska, T.];
SUYKA, Ye. [Sojka, E.]

Physiology and biochemistry of the development of seeds in
forage beans. Fiziol. rast. 9 no.6:682-692 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Department of Plant Physiology of Higher Agricultural
School of Olshan, Poland.

(Broad bean)
(Seeds)

SOJKA, H.

"Cold-Pressing of Bolts." (To be contd.) p. 150, Brno, Vol. 9, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

SOJKA, R.

✓ Production of screw bolts by cold pressing. H. Sojka (*Hutnické Listy*, 1954, 9, 223-228).—Advantages of production of screw bolts by cold pressing and the properties of steels used for their manufacture by this method in Czechoslovakia and Western Germany are reviewed. Main causes of the occurrence of flaws are discussed with the view to extending this method to production of other articles manufactured so far by machining. S. K. LACHOWICZ.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Farm Animals. Wild Animals.

Q-4

Abs Jour : Raf Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 45259

Author : Sojka, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : New Methods in Raising Nutrias

Orig Pub : Chovatel, 1957, No. 6, 108

Abstract : In order to increase the quality and to reduce the production cost of the nutria pelts, it is recommended to mate the females at the age of not less than 8 months. It is expedient to plan litters to begin in October. For breeding purposes, the best animals from the 3rd or 4th litter should be selected. Attention should be paid to the body build, health, skin quality and fertility of the breeding males. The killing of nutrias for pelts should be effected in winter.

Card 1/1

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Sojka, Jaroslav

cheese ✓ Production of nitrous oxide by continuous decomposition of ammonium nitrate. Jaroslav Sojka, Chem. Průmysl 6, 45-9 (1950). — The best method found for continuous decompr. of NH_4NO_3 uses a protective film of a mixt. of KNO_3 and NaNO_3 . The decompr. is performed in a retort at

270–310°. The gas contains approx. N_2O 96, N_2 3.2, O_2 0.7, NO 0.05, and NO_2 0.03% by vol. The losses of NH_4NO_3 by entrainment with gas are about 18%. L. A. H.

SOJKA, Jaroslav

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their I-7
Application - Chemico-Technological Problems of
Nuclear Techniques

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12321

Author : Sojka JaroslavTitle : Production of Heavy WaterOrig Pub : Vyroba tezke vody. Chem. prumysl, 1956, 6, No 4,
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Z/031/61/009/004/007/008
A121/A126

AUTHOR: Sojka, V.

TITLE: Welding by means of vibration electrode in liquid

PERIODICAL: Strojirenska výroba, no. 4, 1961, 190 - 192

TEXT: During the past years several automatic and semiautomatic build-up welding methods have been developed, among others by the Soviet NIIAT Institute. The Soviet method provides the automatic build-up welding of metals using liquid; this method saves metal and electric energy. Based on relative studies, the Vyzkumní ústav svařovacích strojů a technologie svařování (Research Institute of Welding Machines and Welding Technology) in Chotěboř started the development of an automatic equipment adjustable to every lathe. The work pieces rotates while the electrode moves and vibrates, contacting the surface and welding it. The very welded area is continuously submitted to the flux of the cooling agent. The very moment the electrode contacts the machined part, 30 % of the heat is developed and upon removing the electrode 70 %. In the latter case the voltage of the electric arc fluctuates and drops to the value being proportional to the voltage of the source (generator or selenium) at no-load. The electric arc lasts for 0.003

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Welding by means of vibration electrode in liquid

- 0.0038 seconds, the no-load takes 0.006 - 0.007 seconds. The period of shorting and of breaking is 30 - 38 % and the no-load running takes 62 - 70 %. A stabilization and lowering of losses is obtained by the insertion of an inductive resistance. The losses caused by spraying of metal decrease from 30 - 35 % to 6 - 8 %. Layers of 1.4 - 2.5 mm and more may be achieved. The welding takes place at a low voltage of 10 - 12 v, 100 - 200 amp; a-c or d-c, or a combination of both systems. The equipment consists of the welding head, the dividing panel, the transformer, the damper, the steering panel, and the cooling agent container. The welding head has two independent motors located in the casing of the adjusting column, by means of which the angle between the electrode and the axis of the welded part is adjustable. The motor drives two feeding gearwheels for the unwinding of the endless electrode (diameter 1.6 mm, Fe 0.1 C). A selenium rectifier is used as current source, and an adjustable speed variator drives the shaft of the lathe motor through a gear. The variator makes possible the transmission of slow revolutions to the sliding-gear drive of the lathe. The liquid used has the following composition: water and 3 - 4 % soda with 5 % oil-addition, or water and 20 - 30 % glycerine. The protrusion of the electrode from the nozzle during ignition and welding is 5 - 10 mm. The weld is cooled down at a distance

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A121/A126

Welding by means of vibration electrode in liquid

of 30 mm from the electrode. Utilizing the feed of the support, the revolution of the object makes possible the application of a continuous and equal spirally rolled weld; the new welding bead covers only 2/3 of the previous one. By means of the water a hardening of the welding beads takes place. The following welding bead anneals the previous one. Changing the speed or the feed, a weld thickness varying between 0.5 to 2 mm is obtainable. The layer thickness is achieved by several consecutive weldings. The hardness of the welds depends on the carbon content in the electrode and corresponds to 60 - 80 kg/mm². In the design of the new machine several elements of the SUM 1000 automatic welding machine could be used. The technical data given are: number of revolutions of the mandrel 0.3 to 25 rpm, welding speed 0.3 to 2 m/min, thickness of welded layer 0.5 to 3 mm, diameter of welded parts 25 to 250 mm, feeding speed of the head 0.5 to 3 mm/rev, diameter of electrode 1.6 or 2 mm, number of vibrations of the electrode 100 per second, content of the liquid container 100 liter, angle of electrode adjustment: in vertical plane 35 to 45° and in horizontal plane 70 to 90°. The vibration welding makes possible the regeneration of inner and outer revolving surfaces of steel parts. There are 8 figures.

✓

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Card 3/3

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